Alexandria DAILY Gazette, Commercial & Political.

VOL IX.] THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1809. [No. 2418.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
at the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation in prices.

P. G. Marsteller, V. M.

Cottom and Stewart

Have just published their

ALMANAC for 1809.

Containing a great deal of useful and entertaining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Just Published,

BY COTTOM AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.

By Mrs. *Plunkett*—late Miss Gunning.

January 6.

Just Published,

For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,

THE LAWYER;

OR,

Man as he ought not to be.

Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's

For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,

A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedia,

No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected in a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,

100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccouba Snuff,
Rappee do Course and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

——HE HAS ALSO,

A General Assortment as usual,

of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCERIES, for sale.

December 21.

John Gardner Ladd,

Has for sale, at his Warehouse, Prince-street Wharf—

Muscovado and Loaf Sugars in hogsheads and barrels.
Molasses, West-India, and New-England Rum in do.
Holland's Gin and French Brandy in pipes.
Port, Sherry, and Malaga Wines.
Coffee, Rice, and Cotton Wool.
Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson-skin, and Hyson-skin Teas, in whole, half, and quarter chests.
1 case black Persians.
2 barrels Caroline Indigo.
20 crates Liverpool cream-colored & blue-edged Ware assorted.
Pepper and Black Pepper in Bags.
Spermaceti Mould, and Mould and Dipt Tallow candles in boxes.
Brown Soap in boxes—Cod fish in do.
Beef, Pork, Salmon, Shad and Herrings in barrels.
Tanners Oil, Spanish Hides, a quantity of Sole Leather, Mens', Womens' and Childrens' Shoes of various descriptions, a few packages of White Rolls and German Checks, Russia Sheeting and Diapers, Russia and Ravens Duck, India Cotton of different kinds, Nankeens, 150 pieces coarse Irish Linens, Writing and wrapping Paper, 500 bushels coarse Salt, Cordage, Flax, Glue, a quantity of Vinegar, 200 tons Plaister Paris, and 20 tons Russian Hemp, &c. &c.

January 2. d.

TO LET,

THAT eligible stand for business lately occupied by Mr Charles Bennett, at the corner of King and Fairfax-streets.

R. I. TAYLOR.
Executor of John Watts.

Jan. 2.

Fresh Clover-Seed.

N. HINGSTON, Fairfax-street, has received a supply of excellent red Clover Seed, which he will dispose of on moderate terms for cash—Also, a few bushels of Fresh Burnet and Hemp Seed—and on hand, Timothy, Orchard Grass, Rye Grass, Burden Grass, Peruvian Grass and Lucern.

ALSO,

A general assortment of the best kinds of Garden Seeds, mostly of his own saving, from the last year; Medicinal Seeds; Bird Seeds, and a quantity of large Lombardy Poplars; Flowering Trees and Shrubs; best London made Pruning Knives, Garden Shears, Hoes, Rakes, and Books on Gardening; Flower-Pots of all sizes; an elegant assortment of Chimney Ornaments. Queens Ware, China and Glass, Stone and Potters Wares—with a general assortment of Groceries.

N. B. A genteel person may be accommodated with a Private Room and Family Board, on moderate terms.

February 7. ed1w 3taw1w & taw1stM

☞ *Black River Lottery.*

NO. 2

Authorised by an Act of the LEGISLATURE of the State of NEW YORK, for the purpose of OPENING CERTAIN ROADS.

MANAGERS—

THOMAS STORM, JOHN H. SICKELS, WM. HENDRESON, MATTHIAS B. TALMADGE, and JACOBUS VAN SCHOONHOVEN.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$30,000	is	$30,000
1	20,000		20,000
2	10,000		20,000
2	5,000		10,000
2	2,000		4,000
5	1,000		5,000
11	500		5,500
40	200		8,000
100	100		10,000
150	50		7,500
400	20		8,000
10,300	10		103,000
11,014 Prizes.			231,000
21,986 Blanks.			

33,000 Tickets—Less than two blanks to a prize.—Subject to a deduction of 15 per cent. Prizes payable 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing of the above prizes.

First drawn number 1st days drawing is entitled to $1,000

do.	10th	do.	1,000
do.	15th	do.	2,000
do.	20th	do.	1,000
do.	25th	do.	5,000
do.	30th	do.	1,000
do.	35th	do.	10,000
do.	45th	do.	20,000

The managers will commence drawing in the city of N. York, on the second Tuesday in April next, and will continue to draw 600 Tickets each day until finished.—Tickets for sale at the subscribers Bookstore King-street, Alexandria.—Prize tickets in the present and late Baltimore Lotteries taken in exchange for Tickets in this, and all tickets sold as above examined free of expence.

Present price of Tickets $ 8 50.

R. GRAY.

Feb. 6.

WASHINGTON TAVERN,

LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the *Washington Tavern*, LEESBURG, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitted attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

N. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to the firm of *Craik & Washington* or to *James Craik* for Medical services, are once more requested to call on Mr. J. D. SIMMS and settle their respective accounts either by note or payment on or before the 4th day of March next. It is hoped that this request will be complied with, as suits will be commenced against all delinquents.

James Craik.

February 19. 3*t*

NOTICE.

AN advertisement appeared in the Alexandria paper on or about the month of March, 1807, signed by John Thomas Ricketts, William Newton, and John Mills, jun. mentioning that the copartnership of Ricketts, Newton & Co. was dissolved, and desiring all persons indebted to said copartnership to make payment, and those who had claims to make application to William Newton, as he was authorised to settle the affairs of said firm, or words to that effect—

Now be it known, that for good and weighty reasons I do hereby withdraw the authorisation from *William Newton*, to collect the debts and settle the affairs of the firm of *Ricketts, Newton* and *Co.* and I prohibit any person or persons indebted to the copartnership of *Rickets, Newton* and *Co.* from making payment to *William Newton* or to *John Thomas Ricketts*, jointly or severally; and, that any person or persons who shall make any payment or settlement with *William Newton* or *John Thomas Ricketts*, with both or either of them, jointly or severally, will act at their own risk and peril.

John Mills, jun.

February 20. d2w

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball

INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17. d3m

Lottery Intelligence.

The 19th days drawing of the Charitable Marine Society Lottery, took place on Monday last, when the wheel gained $1129
Former gain 19,159

Total gain $20,288

The next drawing takes place to-morrow afternoon, and on Monday next the first drawn blank is entitled to $ 400, and tickets will advance to 9 dollars, if the capital prizes should still remain in the wheel after to-morrow's drawing.

☞ A few warranted undrawn TICKETS at $ 8 50, for sale by

R. GRAY.

February 15.

House and Lot for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A House and Lot on Prince-street, between Water and Fairfax-streets. It is a framed House—the LOT is 38 feet 10 inches by 114 feet to a 10 feet alley—it is in *fee-simple*.—It is a good stand for business, having been occupied as a hardware store a number of years.—Apply to

Peter Saunders.

ALSO,

Three shares Alexandria Bank Stock.—Apply as above.

February 18. eo7t

SALE.

Pursuant to an arbitration will be sold on the eighth of March next, at 11 o'clock

The HOUSE and LOT of *Capt. De Butts* on Dr. *De Butts's* farm, for ready money only. The house contains four rooms, and is well cellared—the lot four square acres. Dr. De Butts will warrant the title. Dr. Elisha De Butts will superintend the sale for his brother.

February 16. eo9t*

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price *Three Hundred Dollars.*

Apply to the Printer.

February 2[illegible] eo

JUST RECEIVED

For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,

On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtud.

"'Tis Immortality—'tis that alone
"Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
"The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."
YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

"We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1801.

"The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

"We have received the *tenth* and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's *advertisement*. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1801.

"On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct 1801.

"The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discountenance those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." *Gentleman's Magazine, Nov.* 1803.

Goldsmith's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.
School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-Books, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-Paper.

Also,

The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclopedia.

October 20.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE
SHEET-IRON STOVES and STOVE PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMMING WORK either for *Ships* or *Buildings*, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDERY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. *WILLIAM FLETCHER*, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make *GRATES* handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for *Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead* and *Iron*.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January* 31.

DEBATE

On raising Embargo, and authorising Letters of Marque and Reprisal.

[CONTINUED.]

MR. GARDENIER said it seemed that the house was on the eve of commencing a new experiment; that they had declined the favorite one, which was promised to be so very effectual, the efficiency of which it had at one time been considered stupid for any man to doubt; that they were about to lay that by—and for once, he said, it seemed as if he was likely to be in the majority.—He was happy to compliment the wisdom of the house on the occasion. He was, however, unfortunately one of those whose condence in the authors of experiments in this country had not been at all increased by the issue of that experiment which had been thirteen months in coming to an issue. He said he must therefore be permitted to doubt of any proposed experiment. In respect to the present proposition, sir, said he, I feel myself, as it were, walking in the dark, with a blind guide. Therefore I must exercise the humble privilege of judging for myself, of endeavoring to feel out for myself my own way, to the great conclusion. I have, however, made one reflection, on what I have heard on this subject—that on this occasion we are not overwhelmed with a profusion of promises of any good effect to be derived from the measure proposed. It appears to me, and I take it as a happy omen, that no gentleman has ventured to say that war would obtain the objects for which alone war ought to be waged. I recollect, sir, that you were told, when the embargo was laid, that it would have the best effect. There were many who believed; a majority of this house believed it.—And for myself, when I looked at the sources whence this encouragement, this prophecy proceeded, I was myself almost inclined to doubt whether it would not work well. But now no one appears to believe that the proposed measure will bring us to any issue whatever, to any termination of the distresses of the country; and yet, because it is spirited, brave and manly, we are to plunge the nation into a war, and sacrifice all that the embargo has left us. No one tells you that such a course would be productive of any advantage. I cannot go into a measure, sir, from which even the friends of it do not hope any good. I do not like fighting merely for the sake of fighting, when there is no object in view. It is exhausting the nation when it is growing to be powerful. I will engage in no Quixotic expeditions. I will go to fight no wind-mills. I will, as was said by a gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Lyon) who says many very sensible things in this house, sir, let the nation grow. The nation has not arrived to that state of manhood in which it can claim superiority. If the policy of the present day be pursued, it will be a ricketty infant; it may be a spunky spiteful child, but will have no strength, and will never command respect. I therefore say again with the gentleman from Kentucky, let the nation grow; let that be the policy of the government, and we shall be respectable for that policy. Every thing which derogates from our strength, tends to render us unimportant as a nation.

It is with sensations of the deepest regret that I have heard gentlemen on this floor make use so frequently of the term rebellion, and apply it to a portion of the country in which, I venture to say, no spirit of rebellion exists. If a consciousness of their rights, and, among those rights, of the right of pursuing their own happiness, be rebellion, you have rebellion enough in that country sir. Have we come to this already, that when a people are ground into dust, when all their fair prospect of prosperity is blasted, when they have no hope, even for existence, when the comforts of life are even taken away from them, when they experience nothing but suffering—when such a people, convinced (as I think all reasonable people must be convinced) that this is to produce no good purpose, rise up and say that they cannot consent to be martyred thus, that it shall be called rebellion? It is too much for human nature; they have borne sufferings of a most unexampled character for months, but, in hopes that the speculations of our political theorists might be realized, they have submitted to them, and vented their dispositions only in memorials to the President before the commencement of Congress, for they conceived that when Congress met there could be no doubt of their being relieved. When Congress met nothing was done. What would you have of freemen? They have intelligence; the very form of our government supposes that they are capable of judging of their own interest. This people, so intelligent, so wise (and after this at least I hope I shall be considered as a good republican) see with a great many others, that this embargo, however it may operate on one of the belligerents—I believe it is not pretended that it operates on the other—cannot possibly operate to such an extent on the former as to bring that nation to terms. Then, say they, all this excessive suffering to which we are subjected, is to no purpose; we must still go on supporting this state of things, without being encouraged by the slightest glimmering of hope. Can you ask it, sir? Can you expect it? Recollect that if on the one hand the government is entitled to respect, there is a people for whose benefit that government was instituted; and it cannot be expected, whatever may be said here, when the government does not do good for them, that they will say that they will support it. No people ever did say so. You are too theoretic; you cannot expect it. But to call this decision of the people, to whom it rightfully belong to make it—to call this decision, when expressed in the deep toned language of indignant patriotism, *rebellion*—Sir, I cannot find a word to express my ideas at hearing a majesty of the people assailed in this way; and as a representative of the people I will not endure it; it is abominable.

[*Speech to be continued.*]

MINUTES.

TUESDAY, *Feb.* 21.

The house was the whole of this day engaged on the bill for interdicting commercial intercourse, &c.

The question on Mr. *Bibb's* motion for striking out the 12th section of the bill, the effect of which motion would have been to continue the embargo wholly, was (after debate) taken by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Blount, Boyle, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, G. W. Campbell, Clay, Clopton, Deane, Desha, Franklin, Holland, Holmes, Howard, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Kenan, Kirkpatrick, Macon, Marion, J. Montgomery, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Newbold, Porter, Rea, (Penn.) Say, Smilie, Stanford, Taylor, Troup, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, D. R. Williams—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Barker, Blake, Boyd, Brown, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Culpepper, Cutts, Dana, Davenport, Durell, Elliot, Ely, Eppes, Findley, Fisk, Gardner, Garnett, Gholdson, Goodwyn, Green, Harris, Heister, Helms, Hoge, Humphreys, Ilsley, Jenkins, Jones, Kelly, Key, Lambert, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Love, Lyon, Masters, M'Creery, Milnor, D. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Mosely, Mumford, Nicholas, Pugh, Quincy, Randolph, Rhea, (Tenn.) M. Richards, Riker, Rowan, Russell, Sawyer, Seaver, Shaw, Sloan, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Stedman, Storer, Sturges, Swart, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Trigg, Upham, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, Wilbour, M. Williams, A. Wilson, N. Wilson—84.

A motion to strike out of the same section the words "so much of the"—the effect of which would be wholly to repeal the existing embargo, was (after debate) negatived as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Bacon, Barker, Bibb, Blackledge, Champion, Chittenden, Cook, Culpepper, Dana, Davenport, Elliot, Ely, Gardenier, Gardner, Garnett, Harris, Hoge, Ilsley, R. S. Jackson, Jenkins, Kelly, Key, Lewis, Livermore, Lloyd, Lyon, Masters, Milnor, Mosely, Quincy, Randolph, Rowan, Russell, Sloan, S. Smith, Stedman, Sturges, Tallmadge, Taylor, Trigg, Upham, Van Cortlandt, Van Dyke, Van Horne, Van Rensselaer, and D. R. Williams—47.

NAYS. Messrs. L. J. Alston, W. Alston, Bard, Basset, Blake, Blount, Boyd, Boyle, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clay, Cutts, Dawson, Deane, Desha, Durell, Eppes, Findley, Franklin, Gholdson, Goodwyn, Green, Heister, Helms, Holland, Howard, Humphreys, John G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kenan, Lambert, Love, Macon, Marion, M'Creery, D. Montgomery, J. Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Jer. Morrow, John Morrow, Mosely, Mumford, Newbold, Newton, Nicholas, Porter, Pugh, Rea, Rhea, J. Richards, M. Richards, Riker, Say, Seaver, Shaw, Smilie, J. K. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanford, Storer, Swart, Troup, Van Allen, Verplanck, Wharton, Whitehill, Wilbour, M. Williams, A. Wilson, and N. Wilson, 75.

A motion was made by *Mr. Gholson*, to strike out of the same section the words "the 4th day of March" and insert "the 1st day of June" as the day on which the embargo should be partially repealed.

It being past 5 o'clock, and the house having been in session near 8 hours, adjourned without taking a question on Mr. Gholdson's motion.

Previous to adjournment the bill from the Senate on this subject was received.

Senate of the United States.

MONDAY, *Feb.* 20.

Mr. *Giles* offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of amending the act, entitled "an act to establish the judicial courts of the U. S." in such a manner, as that the circuit and district courts of the U. S. shall be subjected to and regulated by the law of the several states in which they shall be held, which are now in existence, or may be hereafter enacted, regulating the issuing of process, the proceedings thereon, and the suspension thereof: *Provided*, the same shall not extend to process on behalf of the U. S.

[This resolution was the next day considered, and referred to Messrs. Giles, Bayard and Anderson.]

Mr. *Franklin*, with leave, presented a bill freeing from postage all letters and packets to Thomas Jefferson.

[This bill was the next day ordered to a third reading.]

The bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and G. Britain and France, and their dependencies, was read the second time.

Mr. *Reed* moved to strike out of the 11th section the following words:

"And to cause to be issued, under suitable pledges and precautions, letters of marque & reprisal against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the U. S."

Decided in the negative, Yeas 11, Nays 14.

YEAS. Messrs. Condit, Franklin, Gilman, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Lloyd, Mathewson, Parker, Pickering, Reed, and Sumter.

NAYS. Messrs. Anderson, Crawford, Gaillard, Giles, Gregg, Howland, Milledge, Moore, Robinson, Smith, Md. Smith, N. Y. Smith, Ten. Tiffin, and Turner.

The bill, after undergoing some amendment, was ordered to a third reading.

FEBRUARY 21.

The bill making provision for the further accommodation of the household of the President of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

This bill appropriates 14,000 dollars, in addition to the proceeds of such furniture as may be sold.

The bill to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great-Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes, was read a 3d time.

Gen. Smith, of Md. and Mr. Giles supported, and Messrs. Lloyd and Hillhouse opposed it.

At about 5 o'clock the final question was taken, on the passage of the bill, and carried—Yeas 21—Nays 12.

The bill differs in some important respects from that pending before the House of Representatives, and contains the following important provision:

Section 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he hereby is authorised in case either France or Great-Britain shall so revoke or modify her edicts, as that they shall cease to violate the neutral commerce of the United States, to declare the same by proclamation; after which the trade of the United States, suspended by this act, and by the act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States, and the several acts supplementary thereto, may be renewed with the nation so doing; and to cause to be issued under suitable pledges & precautions, lettere of marque and reprisal, against the nation thereafter continuing in force its unlawful edicts against the commerce of the United States.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

(VIA CHARLESTON.)

LONDON, *December* 15.

The government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation proposed by Russia and France:

"The proposals made by the government of Russia and France have not terminated in any negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his majesty thinks it immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation, seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between G. Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations who groan under the tyranny of French influence, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be one which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent hope of an effort to liberate itself. These proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquility, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurt, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His majesty felt the necessity of investigating, if it was possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his majesty to believe that the emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the royal family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of a independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to his majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any other basis whatever, compatible with justice, honor, and equality; his majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candor and moderation, a candor real and sincere on his part. His majesty declared he was ready to enter into the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received. But as his majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his majesty than the most solemn treaties; that his majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish government, in the name of his Catholic majesty Ferdinand VII.——The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and avowed, at once, the arrogance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defence of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his imperial majesty, an usurpation which has not its equal in the history of the world. His majesty would have readily embraced an opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of peace compatible with justice and honour. His majesty regrets extremely any thing which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honor of his majesty nor the generosity of the British nation will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a brave and loyal people, who are fighting for the preservation of all that is most dear to men, and whose efforts, in a cause so notoriously just, his majesty has obligated himself most solemnly to support.

"*Westminster, Dec.* 15, 1808."

ST. ALBANS, (Vt.) *January* 28.

On Thursday last passed through this town 70 U. States troops, from Burlington, to put in force the fifth embargo act, at the point of the bayonet. A few hours after they left this place, we were informed that they had taken a number of loaded sleighs, that were at Mr. Stern's, in Swanton, and were conducting them on to the custom-house: this account has since been corroborated. The owners of these sleighs were totally ignorant of the existence of this odious act; but, notwithstanding, were compelled to submit to its tyranny. We are this moment informed, that a person, with a loaded "vehicle," who doubted the right of the military to stop him, had one of his horses *stabbed with the bayonet of a soldier.* Mr. Reuben Tuller, of this town, who was going peaceably the mill, yesterday, we learn, was threatened by the guard to have his brains blown out, if he did not submit to have his sleigh searched. These and other acts of violence have *already* been committed on our yeomanry; what may in future transpire, God only knows.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 20.

Important.

Extract of a letter addressed to a gentleman of this city, dated Havanna, January 29th. 1809.

"A Spanish ship arrived here this morning, in a remarkable short passage from Cadiz, bringing the pleasing intelligence of the defeat of the French army at Madrid, on the 8th and 9th of December, by the combined English and Spanish armies.—— The French lost fourteen thousand killed, and sixteen thousand prisoners—the loss of the combined armies was very considerable."

It is also added that there was great rejoicing at the Havanna in consequence of this information.

The letter from which the above was extracted came by a vessel arrived at an Eastern port.

[*Poulson's D. Adv.*

It is the fourth form in which the intelligence of the French being defeated near the Spanish capital comes to us.

1st. By the passengers in the Matilda from Antigua.

2d. By the Elizabeth arrived at Newfoundland from Lisbon.

3d. The letter from Cadiz of the 5th Dec. via Boston, mentioning the discovery of a most treacherous plot at Madrid, under the sanction of which the French were approaching the city, but were surprised & cut off. And,

4th. The letter published under the Philadelphia head, dated Havanna, 29th January.

[*North American.*

Extract of a letter, dated at the Hague 18th August, 1808.

"After a long and critical investigation into the conduct of PIERRE JOHN CHANQUION, Esq. (late governor of the islands of Curracoa, Bonnaire and Aruba) which was instituted by the Dutch government here, in consequence of the capture of those islands by the British, under the command of commodore Brisbane, he was on the 26th day of July 1808, honorably acquitted of the several charges brought against him."

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

WASHINGTONS BIRTH DAY.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of the *political Father and Saviour of his country*, the same was observed in this place with such testimonials of respect as evidenced that the charge of "republics being ungrateful" does not apply to that portion of this republic, the citizens of Alexandria. The day was ushered in by the discharge of 17 rounds, at the market square, by capt. Marstellers Company of Artillery.

The Washington Society met at Caton's Hotel at 11 o'clock, and after transacting the ordinary business of the Society on its anniversary day, moved in procession accompanied by the children of the Free School, to the Episcopal Church, escorted by captains Lynn and Deneale's companies of Infantry, capt. Marstellers company of Artillery, and capt. M'Guires company of Riflemen, where an appropriate Sermon was delivered by the Rev. *Jas. Muir*, to a crowded audience. The Society with their escort, then returned to Mr. Caton's, and the military after performing a number of evolutions which did them great credit dismissed. The day was closed by one of the most superb balls and illuminations ever given in this town, for which Mr. Caton deserves the greatest credit.

[COMMUNICATION.]

"And whatsoever king shall reign,
I am the vicar of Bray sir."

We understand a subscription paper was yesterday handed round among the ***** ******* for the signature of such as would march up to Washington on the fourth of March to pay their *humble devotions* to the new president.

A young man who declined signing, on being pressed, gave this laconic answer—"Gentlemen, these are *days of degradation*, therefore your proposition is not to be wondered at, but I cannot consent to render to Cæsar the things which are NOT Cæsar's, and when I *display MY corps* in adulation of that *junto* by whose *perverse* policy I have been a year out of employ and *half famished*, may I suffer another year's idleness and be *quite famished*, that's all."

Defeat of the French in Spain.

The reader will observe, under the Philadelphia head, another statement of the defeat of the French near Madrid. This comes from Havanna and makes the loss of the French decisive, being 30 thousand men.

The late combatants on the democratic side, have taken their cue from Mr. Granger, who to save his place, has lately came out against his own opinions and the interest of New-England.

They adopt this *new idea*, that as we cannot hurt France, and *can* wound Great Britain, we ought to make *war* with the latter. This is Mr. Grangers first position.

We think this not only a reverse of all the *rules of justice*, which if we despise, we must *expect the God of battles* will be against us, but equally against the dictates of sound policy.

A wise and prudent nation would rither consider in which conflict she would suffer *least*.

If we cannot *hurt France*, it is because the British arms prevent our *contact*—and the same reason will prevent France from *hurting us*. The same reason too will enable us to carry on our trade peaceably and quietly as G. Britain has done through the *whole war*.

If she has grown immensely rich and powerful, the power of France notwithstanding, *so should we*.

Especially as we should not be exposed to the heavy expences of a navy and continental army as G. Britain has been.

Let the wise ponder on these things.

(Phil. True American.)

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated February 16, 1809.

You ask a number of questions to a few of which only I shall venture to reply.

Mr. Jefferson still continues to think that the bulk of the people are favorable to the embargo, and that the "forcing law' as it is called, ought to be executed. Attempts have been made to open his mind, to the real state of the public feeling and sentiment, but strange to tell, he listens but disbelieves, seems to yield, but perseveres.

It is not possible, in a hasty written letter, to describe to you, the various arts and exertions, which he has employed or *personally directed*, during the last six weeks, to induce the members of the majority to persevere in *his system*, and to entangle them in a labyrinth, from whence, they could not escape, without in a greater or less degree, complying with his wishes.—Never have plans been more artfully laid nor traps more cunningly contrived.—The majority have made several efforts to extricate themselves—hence, the various resolutions, reports and bills which have been moved, approved, rejected, renewed and recommitted in the House of Representatives and Senate. Impelled, driven, goaded, bewildered, stupefied, they hold caucuses, return to the house, vote anew, and anew disapprove of what they voted for.—In truth, I have never beheld a more humiliating spectacle; freemen capable of speech but not daring to speak; moved like automatons yet rational beings. Much I fear, that the weakness and irresolution of these men, not their will, may, in an evil hour, entail upon our country years of disasters and misfortunes.

The obstinacy with which Mr. Jefferson pursues his object is indeed wonderful.—— Refused in one shape, he presents it in another, the form indeed disguised, but the substance forever the same—Is he to succeed in obtaining his non-intercourse law and its attendants, his successor will be compelled to one of two courses. He must either *await* their operation, or he must counteract their effects. Such is the dilemma in which his friend intends he shall be placed.

Many of the most reflecting members of the majority are seriously alarmed at these proceedings, and see Mr. Jefferson in a light, in which they had not before viewed him: they cannot conceive the propriety of thus taking the administration out of the hands of Mr. Madison; and think, that he ought to be permitted to come into the government, free to follow the footsteps of his predecessor, or to take any other path he chose.

If the majority are permitted to take for their guide, the dictates of their own reason, and the sense of the people, they will simply repeal the embargo laws, and leave Mr. Madison, on the 4th of March, in full possession of the government, untrammelled by a regency act, and at perfect liberty to adopt that line of policy, which he shall judge best for the United States.—Should the two Houses of Congress take this course, Mr. Madison will be able to open a negociation with England, and the rods being removed, with which that nation was threatened to be lashed into a compliance with our terms, we may fairly anticipate a favorable issue. Our commercial intercourse with this nation re-established, a peaceful arrangement with France must quickly and inevitably follow.

I consider the accession of a new President, the most auspicious event that could have occurred in the present crisis of our affairs. Had Mr. Jefferson been continued the gloom would have thickened, and our distresses encreased till they had risen into war. Disentangled from his system, a new President has in his power to procure for the United States, and speedily, all the blessings of peace and an extended and extending commerce. If he does not effect this, the fault will be in him and his policy; for England desires peace with the U. States, which accomplished, France dare not refuse it.

Extracts from the PREFACE to the observations on the dispute between the U. States and France, addressed by Robert G Harper, of South-Carolina, to his constituents, in 1797—Fourth Edition, printed at Boston, April 1798.

"It cannot be doubted that Mr. Jefferson returned to America from his European embassy, the agent of France or something very much like it; and that he has since been *the author and SECRET MOVER of the system of War with England, and Holland like alliance with the French.* He is the head of the philosophers Mr. Harper describes, but without the innocent intentions allowed to many of them, &c.

"Jefferson, Madison, and other leaders of the French party, were not first dazzled with *republican* France; the former *court* was the subject of all their adoration and love—The intriguing character of the French united their dispositions, and whether under a MONARCH, a *Brissot*, a *Robespierre*, a *Tallien*, a *Carnot*, or a *Barras*, they have invariably assisted and forwarded the pursuits of that nation. And if Bonaparte was to assume the dictatorship to morrow, or Louis the 18th was to be introduced to the throne with *powers more absolute than the Grand Sultan*, they would be tools of either, and serve his cause with the same zeal, with which they now advocate *Directorial Mandates, in opposition to the honor of this government, and the SECURITY OF THE PEOPLE!*"

TO-MORROW.

HOW sweet to the heart is the thought of to-morrow,
When hope's fairy pictures bright colors display!
How sweet when we can from futurity borrow
A balm for the griefs that inflict us to-day!

When wearisome sickness has taught me to languish,
For health, and the comfort it bears on its wing,
Let me hope, O how soon it would lessen my anguish—
That to-morrow will peace and serenity bring.

When travelling alone, quite forlorn, unbefriended,
Sweet the hope that to-morrow my wanderings will cease;
That, at home, then, with care sympathetic attended,
I shall rest unmolested, and slumber in peace.

Or, when from the friends of my heart long divided,
The fond expectation with joy how replete:
That from far distant regions, by Providence guided,
To-morrow will see us most happily meet.

When six days of labor each other succeeding,
With hurry and toil have my spirits oppressed:
What pleasure to think, as the last is receding,
To-morrow will be a sweet sabbath of rest.

And when the vain shadows of time are retiring,
When life is fast fleeting, and death is in sight,
The Christian believing, exulting, expiring,
Beholds a to-morrow of endless delight.

But the infidel then, surely sees no to-morrow;
Yet he knows that his moments are lasting away:
Poor wretch:—can he feel without heart-rending sorrow,
That his joys and his life will expire with to-day!

LIBBY & CARNE,

Have just received a considerable part of their importation of HARDWARE, and the residue is daily expected from Baltimore, which they offer for sale, on as reasonable terms as any other house, for cash or to punctual customers. They have just received,

A quantity of warranted new & 1st quality Clover & Timothy Seed.

They constantly keep

Bar Iron, Plates, Nail Rods,

Hoop Iron, Steel of different kinds, Pot Metal Wool and Cotton Cards, Cut Nails and Brads.

They have also on hand,

A quantity of Firkin Butter.

February 23. 3t.

Valuable Property for Sale.

The subscriber offers at private Sale 51 acres of LAND, lying on the public road 3 miles above Waterford, the dwelling and other Houses comfortable, the stand good for public business. Also, the reversion of 153 acres adjoining the above.—Also, two Wood Lots on the Short Hill—Also, a Mill-Seat on a good stream, 28 feet fall, within one mile of the above—On this property 3000 dollars has been expended in a way which would very much accommodate a person who would wish to finish a very compleat Mill.

Isaac Hough.

Feb. 23. 3t*

TWENTY FIRST DAY's DRAWING
OF THE
Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

No. 7517, a prize of 750 dols.

10283 first drawn blank 400 dollars, *8908 150 dollars, 12586, 17526 prizes 75 dollars each, one 20 dollars, 26 of 10 dollars.

Present gain of the wheel 21,144 dollars.
Next drawing takes place this afternoon.
Present price of Tickets $ 12.

For sale by

R. GRAY.

* Sold by R. Gray.

February 23.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,
FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the following persons be appointed Commissioners for superintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town on Tuesday the 7th of March next, for the purpose of electing members of the Common Council for the ensuing year, viz.

For the first Ward.

Samuel Harper, John Muncaster, John Hunter.

For the second Ward.

Matthew Sex Smith, Andrew Flemming, Robert Anderson.

For the third Ward.

Abraham Faw, William Newton, Andrew Scolfield.

For the fourth Ward.

John Stewart, James Lawrason, Ferdinand Marsteller.

The election for the first ward to be held at Mr. John Lomax's tavern, on Prince street—for the second ward at the council chamber—for the third ward at Mr. Hodgkin's tavern—and for the fourth ward at Mr. Edward Jacob's, corner of St. Asaph and Duke streets.

Jas. M. M'Rea, c. c.

January 18 te

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 Cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of VINDEX.

January 19.

CAUTION.

I HEREBY forwarn all persons from taking a note for 19 dollars, given by me to MICHAEL RINKER, as I am determined not to pay it.

John Ball, jun.

Feb. 20. 3t

Valuable Family Medicines.

The following well known genuine Medicines, from Hannah Lee's patent Medicine store, New York, are constantly kept for sale by

James Kennedy, sen.

BOOKSELLER, KING-STREET,
And no where else in Alexandria.

Prevention better than Cure.

FOR the prevention and cure of *Bilious* and *Malignant Fevers*, is recommended HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS, prepared (only) at *Lee's patent Medicine store*, No. 65 Maiden lane.

This medicine has, for nine years past, been attended with a degree of success highly grateful to the inventor's feelings, in several parts of the West Indies, and the southern states, particularly in Baltimore, Petersburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Edenton, Wilmington, Charleston and Savannah. The testimony of a number of persons in each of the above places has been adduced, who have reason to believe that a timely use of this salutary remedy has, under Providence, preserved their lives when in the most alarming circumstances.

Facts of this conclusive nature, speak more in favor of a medicine than columns of pompous eulogy founded on mere assertion co d.

It is not indeed presumptuously proposed as an infallible cure, but the inventor has every possible reason that can result from extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every two weeks, during the prevalence of our billious fevers, will prove an infallible preventative—and further, that in the early stages of these diseases, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate, and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used with safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off superfluous bile, and prevent its morbid secretions—to restore and amend the appetite, produce a free perspiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal consequences. A dose never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its first appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual costiveness, sickness at the stomach and a severe head ache, and ought to be taken by all persons on a change of climate.

They have been found remarkably efficacious in preventing and curing disorders attendant on long voyages, and should be procured, and carefully preserved by every seaman.

From one to three or four of the pills are a dose which may be repeated as circumstances require.

In sickly times or places, a dose should be taken every fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, it may be taken once a week.

Certificate of Mr. Wm. Devenney.

During the last nine years, I have been in the habit of using Hahn's Antibilious Pills, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, whenever colds, headache, or costiveness have rendered medicine necessary; in these cases a single dose has uniformly removed my headache, and has generally been found sufficient to remove every symptom of a cold if taken on its first appearance. Induced by the benefit received, I have for years past recommended them to many of my friends, and I have the pleasure to inform you, they have invariably succeeded in removing the above complaints.

Yours, &c. WM. DEVENNEY,
No. 145, Cherry street, New York.

Hamilton's Grand Restorative,

Recommended as an invaluable Medicine, for the speedy relief, and permanent cure of the various complaints which result from dissipated pleasures, juvenile indiscretions, residence in climates unfavorable to the constitution, the immoderate use of tea, frequent intoxication or any destructive intemperance, the unskilful or destsuctive use of mercury, the diseases peculiar to females, at a certain period of life, bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extensive experience to be absolutely unparallelled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions and lowness of spirits, loss of appetite, impurity of the blood, hysterical affections, inward weakness, violent cramps in the stomach and back, indigestion, melancholy, gout in the stomach, pains in the limbs, relaxations, involuntary emissions, seminal weakness, obstinate gleets, fluor albos, or whites, impoency, barrenness, &c. &c.

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lozenges.

Which there is reason to believe, have, within eight years past cured upwards of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND persons of both sexes, of every age, and in every situation, of various dangerous complaints arising from WORMS and from obstructions or foulness in the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Elixir,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Sore Throa and approaching Consumptions;

HAHNS' TRUE AND GENUINE

GERMAN CORN PLAISTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

ITCH OINTMENT,

Warranted to cure by once using, and to be free from *Mercury* or any *pernicious or offensive ingredient*, &c. may with perfect safety be applied to the youngest infant.

Hannah Lee, Patent Medicine Store,
New York, Sept. 10, 1808.

ALSO,

The following new and valuable Medicine, just received and for sale as above.

(Price, Two Dollars per bottle.)

Dr. Tissot's celebrated Gout and Rheumatic Drops.

NOTHING is of more importance than the preservation of health—this common lacep remark however is TOO OFTEN FORGOTTEN, whilst we are active and strong—and prevention of pain, which is superior to its cure, is not sufficiently attended to by any description of persons. Among those disorders which require the most early and unremitting efforts to eradicate and overcome, none have a stronger claim upon our notice than the Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Weakness of the Joints, Sprains, Gleets, the Stone and Gravel, the Cramp and every species of Rheumatic Pains from whatever cause they may have originated—and hence every relief which can be administered is too valuable to be forgotten.—Those persons whose avocations peculiarly expose them to colds, &c. cannot be too anxious always to possess immediate aid. Sea-faring persons, travellers, &c. ought constantly to carry with them that medicine which will counteract the unpleasans effects of their perilous duties, and especially those pains to which their situation must expose them. To those who reside in or visit the West-Indies, and ther warm climates, they will be found upon trial to convey the most lasting service and will gradually destroy all tendency to disease in the human frame, and preserve health and vigor. Although a great variety of prescriptions have been published to cure the disorders enumerated above, none has yet equalled the GOUT AND RHEUMATIC DROPS of DR. TISSOT, which are celebrated throughout the European continent, and whose unbounded benefits are fully authenticated by certificates already published of gentlemen so well known in America, being of the first consequence in the state of Maryland: General Charles Ridgely, of Hampton; John Gibson, Esq. one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank of Maryland; John Macubbin, Esq. Mrs. Macubbin, his wife; and Mrs. Ryan, of Calton.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Kelso, butcher.

About three weeks since I was most violently attacked with Rheumatic pains throughout my whole frame, in so severe a manner as not to be able to turn in my bed without assistance proceeding as I suppose from a severe cold to being advised by a friend to apply Dr. Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, I accordingly obtained from the agents Messrs. George Dobbin and Murphy, two bottles, the application of which, under God, have perfectly restiored me to health. I am therefore induced with confidence to recommend this medicine as a certain cure for the above disorder.

THOMAS KELSO.

Baltimore, July 22d, 1806.

Certificate of Mr. Thomas Campbell, Harness maker

It would be an act of injustice to withhold my testimony of the salutary effects of Doctor Tissot's Gout and Rheumatic Drops, as I have experienced a very unequivocal instance of their virtues and efficacy. I was afflicted with two severe attacks of what is usually called Dead Palsy, from which I partially recovered, but was obliged to use crutches to aid me in walking when I left home; to this were joined violent Rheumatic pains, the result of the affliction, and I had feared the disorder would accompany me through life; but providentialy was recommended to apply at George Dobbin and Murphy's for Dr. Tissot's Drops, and after using only one bottle, found myself perfectly liberated from my disorder, and am now, thank God, as free from pain as if I never had been afflicted. Finding this medicine operate so powerfully on myself, I determined to apply it internally to my child, a boy only eleven months old, who was then reduced almost to a skeleton with the Bowel Complaint; after administering it four times to him, his complaint was entirely removed, and he is now recovering his strength with great rapidity.

TH. CAMPBELL.

Baltimore, July 28, 1806.

☞ Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

TO HIRE,

Three Negro Men,

ALL of them between the ages of 20 and 30 years. Two of them are good cooks and house servants. One of the two is a carpenter also, and the other has been accustomed to drive a carriage, and attending to horses. The last has worked upon a plantation and is well acquainted with his business.

Enquire of the Printer.

February 20. eo3t.

TO BE LET,

A comfortable Brick Dwelling-House, on King and Henry-street, with five rooms, besides, cellar, Kitchen, and stabling on good terms.

Jona. & M. Scholfield.

February 13. co

Public Sale.

By virtue of a deed of trust from *John Lawrence* to *James Russell*, deceased, to secure the payment of a certain sum of money due to *Joseph Riddle*, will be exposed to sale for cash, on the premises, on MONDAY the 6th of March—

A Lot of Ground, lying on the west side of Fairfax-street, and south of Franklin-street, fronting on Fairfax-street 40 feet, and running back 123 feet 5 inches.—The said Lot is subject to the annual ground rent of forty dollars—and on it are two good Frame Dwelling Houses.

James H. Hooe,
AND
T. Brafhears,

Executors of *James Russell*, deceased.

February 9. cots

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 23, 1809.

Notice is hereby given to delinquent Stockholders in the Little River Turnpike Company, that unless payment shall be made of their respective balances due on their shares on or before the first Monday in April next, that their shares will be forfeited, pursuant to the act incorporating said company, and will be exposed to sale, at public auction, on that day, at the coffee house, in Alexandria.

By order of the board of directors.

Jonah Thompson,
Treasurer L. R. T. Co.

Jantary 23 2awtdpay't

ORPHAN'S COURT,

Alexandria County, February Term, 1809.

ORDERED,

That the executrix of *George Washington Craik*, deceased, do insert the following advertisement three times a week for four weeks in the *Alexandria Daily Gazette*.

Test.

ALEXANDER MOORE, *Reg.*

THIS *is to give notice* That the subscriber of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county, letters testamentary on the estate of *George Washington Craik*, late of the county aforesaid, deceased,—all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of August next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate—and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 10th day of February, 1809.

Maria D. Craik, *Ex'rx.*

February 10 co4w

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite *Jacob Hoffman's* sugar refinery, Seine and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Seine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough lines & Traces. *Also*, Tarred Rope and other cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2. eo

Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that the annual election for President and Directors will be held at the Library on Monday, 27th instant, between the hours of three and six, P. M.

James Kennedy, sen.
LIBRARIAN.

February 6. eo3de

2000 SPANISH HIDES,

Muscovado Sugar in hhds. and bbls,
Clayed do. in boxes'
Coffee in bbls. and bags
Old London Particular, and Market Madeira Wine, in pipes and half pipes.
Catalonia do. in qr. casks,
Castile Soap in boxes,
A few tons of Logwood,

FOR SALE BY
Nath. Wattles, & Co.

Joseph Mandeville,

CORNER OF KING and FAIRFAX STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

Has received a considerable addition to his Stock,

AND OFFERS FOR SALE,

20 hogsheads, } 1st and 2d quality
20 barrels } *Muscovado* Sugars,
7000 lb. Green Coffee
3 1-2 tons British Patent Shot, assorted BB to No. 9.
10 bales Cotton.
10 casks first quality Goshen Cheese.
40 boxes Mould Candles.
15 bags clean heavy Pepper.
50 lb. Nutmegs.
casks London refined Saltpetre.
5 ditto Irish Glue.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin, and Padre Souchong Teas in quarter chests, boxes and cannisters—most of which are equal in quality to any ever imported.

Madeira, Port, Marsala, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, and Malaga Wines.

A few cases Medoc Claret.

Jamaica, Windward-Island, and Northern Rum.

Cognac, Bordeaux and Pech Brandy.

Holland and Country Gin.

Irish and Country Whiskey.

Six hogsheads Cherry Bounce.

Retailing Molasses, Havanna Honey, Wine and Cider Vinegar.

Best Florence Oil in bottles and flasks,

Loaf and Lump Sugars, Chocolate, Rice, Pearl & Common Barley, Basket Salt, Starch, Fig Blue, Indigo, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Race and Ground Ginger, Cayenne Pepper, Capers, Mustard, Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Madder, Allum, Copperas, Rosin, Brimstone, Chalk, British and Brandywine Gunpowder, Spanish Segars, Cavendish and Small Twist Chewing Tobacco, Leipsic, Garrett's, and Hamilton's Snuff, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Playing Cards, Bed Cords, Bowling Lines, &c. &c.

October 18.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING BY SUBSCRIPTION,
A NEW WORK,
ENTITLED,

THE MANUAL

OF THE
FRENCH AND ENGLISH STUDENT,
OR A
NEW AND COMPLETE
DICTIONARY
OF
THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES,
IN TWO PARTS:
1. *French & English*—2. *English & French*
CONTAINING,

1. All the words in general use, occasionally illustrated by French and English sentences.
2. An extensive collection of new words in every art, science and trade.
3. The pronunciation of every word, according to the most polite usage in France and England.
4. A copious vocabulary of sea terms and phrases.
5. A dictionary of French synonymes.
6. A dictionary of French homonymes.
7. An alphabetical list of the most familiar proper and christian names, and of the most remarkable places in the world.
8. The difficulties of the French language alphabetically arranged.
9. A complete treatise on French poetry.
0. The chief English idioms.
1. A treatise on the English particles, &c.

The whole carefully compiled from the best writers, and particularly from the Dictionaries of the French Academy, Boiste, Ferand, Gattineau, Wailly, Tocquot, Nugent, Chambaud, Boyer, Johnson, Walker, &c.

BY N. G. DUFIEF,
Author of Nature Displayed in her mode of teaching language to man, applied to the French language, &c.

The first book of a nation is the dictionary of their own language. VOLNEY.

I. It shall be printed on fine paper, in two handsome large 12mo volumes, upon a beautiful type, called nonpareil, cast for the purpose, by Messrs. Binney and Ronaldson. This type, although small, is, for its neatness and elegance, extremely grateful to the eyes. The work will issue from the press of T. and G. Palmer, who have already been so eminently distinguished by the greatest accuracy and taste in their profession, and a thorough knowledge of the French and English languages.

II. Price, to subscribers, for the two volumes in boards, neatly lettered, five dollars, to be paid on the delivery of the whole work. But gentlemen, however, wishing to have the first volume before the second, it may be received upon paying the full amount of the subscription for both volumes.

☞ Subscriptions received by R. GRAY.